

**58367 and 58368.**

**From Yunnan, China.** Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. Received December 28, 1923. Notes by Mr. Rock.

**58367. PINUS ARMANDI Franch. Pinacæ. Pine.**

(September 23, 1923.) This is one of the largest conifers in Yunnan. It is a tree 70 to 90 feet high, with a trunk 4 feet in diameter, which grows on well-drained, moist mountain slopes from central to northern Yunnan, at altitudes of 8,000 to 10,000 feet. The edible seeds are sold in the markets.

**58368. PRIMULA SIKKIMENSIS Hook. Primulacæ.**

(No. 8995. September, 1923.) This primrose which is 1 or 2 feet high, with the habit of *Primula secundiflora*, grows in moist meadows and along stream beds on the Likiang Snow Range at an altitude of 13,000 feet. The lanceolate drooping leaves are dull green on both sides, and the rich yellow flowers, which appear in June, are large and bell shaped.

**58369. HEDYSCEPE CANTERBURYANA (F. Muell.) Wendl. and Drude. Phœnicacæ. Palm.**

From Sydney, New South Wales. Seeds presented by J. H. Maiden, director and government botanist, Botanic Gardens. Received November 17, 1923.

This very handsome palm is known in a wild state only on Lord Howe Island, over 400 miles east of Australia, where it is called the "umbrella palm." It is a tall spineless palm with a comparatively short, thick stem, from the end of which arise the dense graceful leaves, composed of long, narrow segments. In habit and foliage it resembles a Kentia, and in general its cultural requirements are the same.

**58370. BYRSONIMA SPICATA (Cav.) DC. Malpighiacæ.**

From Dominica, British West Indies. Seeds presented by Joseph Jones, curator, Botanic Gardens. Received November 22, 1923.

A tropical American tree 30 to 40 feet high, known in Dominica as *bois tan*. The narrow leaves are shining green above and rusty brown beneath, and the yellow flowers, followed by acid edible fruits of the same color, make the tree a showy ornamental. The tough, light wood is useful for general construction, and the bark is a source of tannin.

**58371. ZEA MAYS L. Poacæ. Corn.**

From Bawlf, Alberta, Canada. Seeds presented by A. W. Petrick. Received November 22, 1923.

A yellow flint corn, originally grown in northwestern Manitoba by the Mennonites. It is a very early variety, earlier than squaw corn, with a very short growing season. (Petrick.)

**58372 and 58373.**

From Cambridge, England. Seeds presented by H. Gilbert-Carter, director, The University Botanic Garden. Received November 23, 1923.

**58372. LYCOPERSICON ESCULENTUM Mill. Solanacæ. Tomato.**

Var. *racemigerum*. The fruits of this variety, which are in racemose clusters, are edible, but too small for domestic use.

Introduced for pathologists studying tomato diseases.

**58372 and 58373—Continued.****58373. MECONOPSIS CAMBRICA Viguiet. Papaveracæ.**

The Welsh poppy, native to the British Isles, is a very desirable garden perennial. The typical form, about a foot high, has single bright-yellow flowers. Very attractive double forms with orange-colored flowers also have been produced. (Adapted from *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser. 3, vol. 52, p. 54.)

**58374 and 58375.**

From Likiang, Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. Received November 23, 1923. Notes by Mr. Rock.

**58374. MECONOPSIS INTEGRIFOLIA (Maxim.) Franch. Papaveracæ.**

(September, 1923.) This is a larger species than *Meconopsis rutilis* and grows wild on the Likiang Snow Range in alpine meadows at altitudes of 12,000 to 14,000 feet. The handsome yellow flowers are often 4 inches across.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 56326.

**58375. PRIMULA SECUNDIFLORA Franch. Primulacæ.**

(No. 9838.) A primrose about a foot in height, growing in alpine meadows on the Likiang Snow Range at an altitude of about 14,000 feet. The drooping, deep reddish purple flowers, with campanulate corollas, are borne at the apex of the spike. This species is always found associated with *Primula pseudosikkimensis* and *P. pinnatifida*.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 55336.

**58376. PAULOWNIA FORTUNEI (Seem.) Hemsl. Scrophulariacæ.**

From Taihoku, Formosa, Japan. Seeds presented by R. Kanehira, director, Experimental Station of Forestry. Received December 3, 1923.

This species, although closely allied to *Paulownia imperialis*, which is so well known as an ornamental tree in this country, has whitish, spotted flowers which are larger than those of *P. imperialis*. The leaves also are much longer and are covered below with a short, dense, white pubescence. (Adapted from *Bulletin Dendrologique de France*, 1908, p. 162.)

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 52268.

**58377. AGATI TOMENTOSA (Hook. and Arn.) Nutt. (Sesbania tomentosa Hook. and Arn.) Fabacæ.**

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Seeds presented by C. S. Judd, superintendent of forestry, Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry. Received November 26, 1923.

This plant is now almost extinct in this part of the Hawaiian Islands because the foliage is such an attractive forage for cattle and goats. The brilliant-red flowers make the plants very ornamental. From the twigs the frigate birds make their nests. (Judd.)

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 54516.

**58378. CORYLUS sp. Betulacæ. Hazel.**

From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. Received November 26, 1923.

(No. 10760. Likiang, 1923.) Received without notes.